

Section 1:

- (G)old – 26 questions

1. Which of the following statements about mood stabilizers is not true?

- A. Amotrigine is approved for maintenance therapy in bipolar disorder mainly bipolar one disorder
- B. Sodium valproate is approved for treatment of acute mania and as a maintenance therapy
- C. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors can be used with cautious in patients with bipolar disorders in severe depressive episode
- D. Lithium is still used and approved for first line treatment of acute mania
- E. Atypical antipsychotics should be used in bipolar disorder only when there are psychotic features

2. According to the biological theory of depression deficiency of which of the following neurotransmitters is related to the development of depression:

- A. Dopamine
- B. None of the answers
- C. All of the answers
- D. Norepinephrine
- E. Serotonin

3. Which of the followings describes the mechanism of action of conventional antipsychotics:

- A. All of the above
- B. Dopamine serotonin antagonist
- C. Dopamine receptor partial agonism
- D. Dopamine receptor agonism
- E. Blockage (antagonism) of D2 receptors

4. Which of the followings can improve medication adherence:

- A. Multiple drug regimens
- B. Presence of side effects to the drug
- C. All of the answers
- D. Poor doctor patient communication
- E. None of the answers

5. Atypical antipsychotics are superior to typical antipsychotics in the treatment of:

- A. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia
- B. None of the answers
- C. Cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia
- D. All of the answers
- E. Affective symptoms of schizophrenia

6. Which of the following medications had a narrow therapeutic index:

- A. Carbamazepine
- B. Olanzapine
- C. Lamotrigine
- D. Lithium
- E. Phenobarbitone

7. All of the following neurotransmitters plays an important role in the treatment of depression except one:

- A. Norepinephrine
- B. Histamine
- C. None of the answers
- D. Dopamine
- E. Serotonin

8. Which of the following antidepressants had a pain killing effect and is approved for chronic pain treatment:

- A. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor
- B. Mao (monoamine oxidase inhibitors) inhibitors
- C. Serotonin modulators
- D. Selective serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor
- E. Atypical antipsychotics

9. Tremors, rigidity, akathisia, tardive dyskinesia and sexual dysfunction all of these are side effects commonly seen with the use of:

- A. Atypical antipsychotics
- B. Tricyclic antidepressant
- C. Novel antipsychotics
- D. Lithium
- E. Conventional (typical) antipsychotics

10. Some antidepressants, if combined with tyramine, can cause hypertensive crises. Signs include occipital headache, stiff neck, nausea/vomiting, chest pain, dilated pupils, nosebleed, and elevated blood pressure, therefore tyramine rich food e.g. (Aged cheese, dried fish, sauerkraut, sausage, chocolate, avocados, red wine) are contraindicated when using this antidepressant group. What is this group of antidepressants?

- A. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors
- B. Selective serotonin nor-epinephrine reuptake inhibitors
- C. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
- D. Tricyclic antidepressants
- E. Dopamine receptor antagonists

11. A 40-year-old patient experienced delirium, tremor, diaphoresis, rigidity, hyperpyrexia, and myoclonus in making the transition from the use of tricyclic antidepressant and MAO inhibitor. The patient is likely experiencing:

- A. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) discontinuation syndrome.
- B. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome
- C. Tricyclic antidepressant (TCA) discontinuation syndrome.
- D. Monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI)-tyramine reaction.
- E. Serotonin syndrome

12. Which of the following antidepressants is considered to be the first line pharmacotherapy treatment for depression:

- A. Tricyclic antidepressant
- B. Mao (monoamine oxidase inhibitors) inhibitors
- C. Serotonin modulators
- D. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor
- E. Atypical antipsychotics

13. Involuntary movement of face and limbs which appears months or years after using of antipsychotic medications is called:

- A. Dyskinesia
- B. Tardive dyskinesia
- C. Akathisia
- D. Dystonia
- E. Akinesia

14. Which of the following is considered to be a treatment for akathisia:

- A. Dantrolene or bromocriptine
- B. Anticholinergics, benztropine
- C. None of the answers
- D. Lower dose or anticholinergics
- E. B-blockers, benzodiazepines; lower dose or switch to atypical antipsychotic

15. Dry mouth, blurry vision, constipation, confusion, etc.) all these are anticholinergic effects of the typical antipsychotics due to its action on the following receptors:

- A. Muscarinic receptors
- B. None of the answers
- C. Nicotinic receptors
- D. Histamine receptors
- E. Alpha one receptors

16. All of the following medications are category D and should be avoided in pregnancy except one:

- A. Lithium
- B. Lamotrigine
- C. Phenobarbitone
- D. Paroxetine
- E. Carbamazepine

17. Tremor, thirst, anorexia, GI distress, Acne, Hypothyroidism, Nephrotoxicity, Teratogenicity (Ebstein's anomaly affecting the tricuspid valve), ataxia, seizures and confusion all of these can be a side effect to which of the following medication:

- A. Valproic acid
- B. Carbamazepine
- C. Lithium
- D. Tricyclic antidepressants
- E. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors

18. According to the NICE guidelines in the treatment of schizophrenia which of the followings is considered first line treatment for schizophrenia:

- A. None of the answers
- B. Typical antipsychotics
- C. Atypical antipsychotics
- D. Conventional antipsychotics
- E. All of the answers

19. A 30 years old female is complaining of chest pain multiple investigations done to be normal, in the past year she has been seen by many cardiologists all stated that she didn't have any cardiac problem despite that she believed that she had a cardiac problem which they fail to diagnose, she used to visit the emergency department twice weekly with her investigation file. Which of the following group of medications is suitable for this patient:

- A. Mood stabilizers
- B. None of the answers
- C. Atypical antipsychotics
- D. Typical antipsychotics
- E. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors

20. Which of the following medications has a potential risk to induce steven Johnson syndrome:

- A. Phenytoin
- B. Carbamazepine
- C. Lamotrigine
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

21. Which of the following antidepressant group of medications have the safest side effect profile:

- A. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors
- B. Antihistamine medications
- C. Dopamine receptor antagonists
- D. Tricyclic antidepressants
- E. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors

22. After prescribing the psychotropic medication for the patient if the patient did not improve you should look for a:

- A. Search for drug interactions if the patient takes multiple medications
- B. All of the answers
- C. Review your diagnosis
- D. Look for drug abuse
- E. Drug compliance

23. Which of the following disorders is an indication to use mood stabilizers:

- A. All of the answers
- B. Bipolar disorder type I and II
- C. Cyclothymia
- D. Dysthymia
- E. Resistant Major depressive disorder

24. Which of the followings is considered to be part of the pharmacokinetics of the psychotropic drugs:

- A. All of the answers
- B. Excretion
- C. Absorption
- D. None of the answers
- E. Metabolism

25. Which of the following medications had a narrow therapeutic index and needs continuous monitoring of its blood level:

- A. Lithium
- B. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors
- C. Clozapine
- D. Tricyclic antidepressants
- E. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors

26. One of the common side effects of antipsychotic medications use is to increase prolactin level (galactorrhea, amenorrhea, gynecomastia), which of the following pathways that is responsible for this side effect:

- A. Mesocortical pathway
- B. Tuberoinfundibular pathway
- C. Nigrostriatal pathway
- D. Mesolimbic pathway
- E. None of the answers

Answers

Questions No.	Answer	Questions No.	Answer
1	E	14	E
2	C	15	A
3	E	16	B
4	E	17	C
5	D	18	C
6	D	19	E
7	B	20	C
8	D	21	E
9	D	22	B
10	A	23	B
11	E	24	A
12	D	25	A
13	B	26	B

Section 2:

- Kaplan - 4 questions
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1. Following his arrest for disturbing the peace, a 35-year-old man is referred: for psychiatric evaluation. During the initial interview, he talks rapidly and paces around the room. He reports that he has slept little in the past few days, but that he feels “great? It’s not always like this,” he confides. “Sometimes I just feel so bad I can hardly move? During the most common subsequent treatment for this disorder, the patient will most likely experience which of the following side effects?

- A. Insomnia
- B. Memory loss
- C. Tardive dyskinesia
- D. Acne
- E. Retarded ejaculation

2. A 32-year-old schizophrenic man has been taking a standard course of neuroleptic medication for the past year. The medication has been very effective at controlling his delusions and hallucinations. However, during a regular checkup he is found to be suffering from dry mouth and constipation. The patient reports that it is hard to read because his vision is blurry, and then lapses into delirium. These symptoms are most likely produced by blockage of what receptors?

- A. Dopamine
- B. Histamine
- C. Muscarinic
- D. Norepinephrine
- E. Serotonin

3. Patients placed on which of the following medications most likely should have blood drawn and checked on a weekly basis?

- A. Clozapine
- B. Haloperidol
- C. Olanzapine
- D. Risperidone
- E. Thioridazine

4. A 46-year-old man who was being treated for depression is brought to the emergency department complaining of headache at the base of the skull, chest pains, and stiff neck. Physical exam shows that his nose is bleeding, his pupils are dilated, and his blood pressure is extremely high. He reports vomiting repeatedly in the past few hours. Based on this initial presentation, the physician suspects that the patient has recently eaten which of the: following foods?

- A. Avocados
- B. Cottage cheese
- C. Hamburger
- D. Raw eggs
- E. French fries
- F. Fried chicken
- G. Dried figs

Answers

Questions No.	Answer
1	D
2	C
3	A
4	A